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SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS, for preserving all kinds of Fruit and Vegetables, without sugar or any other preservative property, are the only reliable and safe Cans in use. All orders, by post or otherwise, forwarded to any part of the city free of expense. Walles & Provost, Sole Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st., near Beckman. Prof. ALEX. C. BARRY'S

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106 Greenwichest, have a large stock of the following goods
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All kinds Mackerel.

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PRESE AND COMPLEXION POWDER imparts a natural and youthful delicacy to the skin, attainable by no other means; also represes the unpleasantness of too copions perspiration. INCER & Co., Drugglets, No. 399 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

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New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1857.

For California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands will be ready THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer, Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The Illinois, for Aspinwall, will leave This Afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at I o'clock p. m. Single copies in wrappers ready for mailing can be had at the

We have at length enjoyed two whole days of rainlessness. To be sure, the sky is not clear, and the temperature is hardly that of July; but a mild haze with occasional clouds is far preferable to the November drizzles and chills wherewith June decessed and this midsummer month opened upon us. We trust the haze will gradually pass away, and that, perhaps after a clearing-up shower or two, we shall hear from all sides that the waters of this modern deluge are assuaged. Meantime, the farmers were never before so behind their work on the 6th of July as now. But there is an ample growth of Grass, much of it now wallowed down and spoiling; Rye also is in danger of blight if the rains should return before harvest; but Potatoes and most vegetables promise well, Indian Corn alone being decidedly feeble and sickly. There is time for it to make a good crop yet, should the weather henceforth be favorable. Let every one who can wield a scythe or hoe hasten to the country, for farmers will be overdone with work for the en-

We print herewith a full and authentic account. from information collected by our reporters, of the succession of riotous outrages by which our City was disgraced on Saturday and last evening The reader will not hesitate to deduce the meral. The more profligate and reckless portion of our City's inhabitants have so long had full swing here, that months will be required to teach them impressively that their scepter has departed, and that they must make up their minds henceforth to obey the laws and respect the rights of their neighbors. Until this lesson shall have been taught and learned, our City will be subject to such shameful outbreaks as that by which our Nation's birthday and yesterday were disgraced; but we rejoice in being able to state that few of the rioters were Americans. We trust and believe that the very next manifestation of a riotous spirit will be met by a call of the citizen soldiery, and that they will be instructed to march immediately through the center of the fracas with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets. Tenderness to law-defying ruffians is cruelty to the whole community.

The Hon. Stephen A. Douglas having seen fit to open a fresh discussion of the political topics on which the American people are called to act, his example has been followed by his Republican colleague, the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, and by the late leading candidate on the Fremont Electoral Ticket of Illinois, the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, of Springfield, who formerly represented that district in Congress. We print herewith a synopsis of Mr. Lincoln's speech from the pen of a Springfield correspondent, with half of a full report of the speech of Mr. Trumbull. We need not commend these able efforts to the careful attention of political readers.

The steamer Lebanon, from Havre, arrived last evening, and the Columbia from Liverpool this morning, with dates to the 24th ult., four days later than previous advices. In the news, which we publish elsewhere, will be found an animated debate in the British Parliament on the great military achievement of President Pierce's administration the burning of Greytown.

WILLIAM L. MARCY is no more! He was found dead in his room at Ballston at noon yesterday. He closed his seventieth year in December last. In his death the Democratic party loses one of its ablest leaders, and the Union a sagacious, prudent and incorruptible statesman. He is to be buried at Albany on Wednesday.

William L. Marcy was born at Sturbridge, Worcester County, Massachusetts, December 12, 1786. His parents were in comfortable circumstances, and gave him a good education, which was completed at Brown University, whence he graduated with honor in 1808. He soon after settled in whole, are worth little more than their debts; | bonds and applications for credit. We could wish

Troy as a lawyer, but devoted himself mainly to politics, which were then beginning to be of absorbing interest. Imbued with the political faith of Jefferson, he ardently supported the policy of which President Madison and Governor Tompkins were the leading exponents. He ardently supported the Declaration of War against Great Britain, volusteered to serve in said war, and is said to have captured a British flag in some skirmish on our Northern frontier. We believe, however, that his services in council were deemed more valuable than any he could render in the field.

In 1816 he was appointed Recorder of the City of Troy, but, identifying himself with the "Bucktail" opposition to Gov. Clinton, he was removed in 1818. In 1821, the Bucktails acceded to power on the election of Gov. Yates, and made Mr. Marcy Adjutant-General, from which post he was trausferred to the more responsible one of Controller in 1823. He thereupon removed from Troy to Albany, which city he has ever since considered his home. He soon became a member of the famed "Albany Regency," an association of able and energetic politicians, by whom the politics of our State were mainly directed for a number of years. In 1829, he was appointed a Justice of our Supreme Court, and in 1831 transferred thence to the United States Senate, wherein he served with distinction until the close of 1832, when he was elected Governer over Francis Granger, at the same time that Gen. Jackson was rechosen to the Presidency. In 1834, his reëlection for Governor was opposed by William H. Seward, but he was reflected, as he had been first chosen, by about 12,000 majority. In 1836, he was opposed by Jesse Buel, whom he best by nearly 30,000 majority. In 1838, he was supported for the fourth and last time, but was for a second time opposed by William H. Seward, who was now elected by over 10,000 majority, after a most animated contest. The election now turned on the Financial policy which had culminated in the Specie Circular, Sub-Tressury and introduction of Small Bills; and we believe there is no dispute as to the fact that Gov. Marey, while he had heartily cooperated in the war on the U. S. Bank. would have chosen to stand aloef from these measures of quasi hos ility to the State Banks. He has not since been a candidate for popular election.

Gov. Marcy returned to office in 1845, on the accession of President Polk who appointed him Secretary of War. We believe it to be generally conceded that he discharged the duties of this important post with energy and marked ability, and that he signally contributed therein to the general vigor and success of the war on Mexico. He retired of course with his superior on the accession of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency. He had supported Gen. Cass for President in 1848, without sundering his personal relations with the Van Burens, Cambreling, Dix, and other leaders of the Free-Soil Democracy, and he became an early and flicient negotiator for that reunion of the party which was so completely consummated in the con-

Gen. Pierce, on assuming the Presidency.

offered him the portfolio of the State Department, which be accepted, though his tastes and pursuits had hitherto led him away from the field of Foreign Politics. Probably no greener Secretary of State ever entered upon the duties of that post; yet few or none ever filled it more effectively. Several of his State Papers will long be treasured and admired, and he may be said to have reflected honor even on the Administration of Gen. Pierce-an achievement to which few men would have proved equal. That he was its good genius was very generally realized. That he never approved nor countenanced the violation of the Missouri Compact is beyond coubt; and this is all the foundation there ever was for the Southern report that he was about to join the "Black Repub'icans." Had be yielded to his natural impulses in 1854, resigned his scatin the Cabinet, and placed bimself at the head of the opposition to Donglas's Nebraska policy, he might, perhaps, have died President of the United States. But Gov. M. was trained in that mistaken political school which holds it better to be wrong in the Democratic party than right out of it, and he lived and died in conformity

In person, Gov. M. was tall and strongly built though stooping in his gait, with a head and face which bore unmistakably the stamp of power. His manners were frank and unceremonious. We believe he leaves a widow and children.

We promised in our last to discourse of Railroads and corner-lots to our Western friends, with a view to a better mutual understanding and if possible to mutual edification-a promise which we proceed to

Every Railroad in the West is a direct tributary to the prosperity and theift of the East-to the activity of the looms of New-England and the wharves of New-York. Construct them where you will, run them in whatever direction you please, they are, in the large view, as advantageous if not quite so important to us as to yourselves. We need not say, therefore, that we rejoice in the extension and multiplication of Western Railroads. We could wish, indeed, that sundry cross-roads and "plugs" were welded into one straight stretch of doubletrack from the Mississippi to the Pacific; but every year's exertions and achievements, no matter how intended, are diminishing, by a hundred miles or so, the gap which still remains to be closed between those two points. Ten years hence, even if nothing should meantime be done directly and expressly for a Pacific Railroad, there will not more than a thousand miles of it remain to be constructed. while the population and production of California and the region watered by the Missouri will be so considerable that the most irrational opponent can no longer pretend that the Pacific Road, once built, would not pay its running expenses. Every Railroad which stretches from the Mississippi toward sunset is rejoiced over by us as a fresh incitement and a positive help toward the early compleion of the needed iron track to the Pacific.

To the usual and perhaps unavoidable incidents of land-grants to embryo railroads across the Public Domain, there are grave objections. The greedy mobs of borers and speculators who surround and it fest Congress while such grants are in contemplation, are necessarily paralleled by similar mobs -perhaps as numerous and at all events quite as greedy-surrounding the several Legislatures which have lands to allot to particular Roads. If any one can devise a practical mode of obviating these scrambles, he will be a public benefactor; but we do not think a stoppage of the grants advisable. For, throughout the old States, one set of public-spirited citizens have suffered by the Railroads and another set have profited by them-the former being the stockholders, with the exception of a few leading managers; the latter being the owners of lands along their respective tracks. The Railroads of New York and New-England, as a

while the real estate of individuals has been increased in value by them to an extent nearly or quite commensurate with the losses of their stockholders. The system first inaugurated in the grant of lands to the Illinois Central is liable to abuse; but it seems to adjust the profits of Railroadmaking to the risks and outlay better than any other mode yet devised. If seasonably enacted and fairly executed, the Government loses nothing; since it grants but alternate sections and thereupon doubles the price of those it retains; the settlers pay the enhanced price, but are recompensed in a far more enhanced value; and the road which creates the additional value is built from its proceeds. That Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minne sota, are all greatly benefited by the land-grants of the last Congress, and will increase accordingly in population, production and wealth, we cannot doubt; and we cannot perceive that their gain is anybody's loss. We trust, therefore, that the principle of granting alternate sections to aid new States in constructing Railroads will, under suitable restrictions and precautions, be seasonably extended to California, Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon

Wherein, then, is there room for difference be ween the East and the West respecting Railroads

The ability of our People to construct Railroad and other Public Works is great, but it may be overtaxed. We can cover our whole land with a network of iron, leaving the interstices not more tan ten miles square; but this is a work requiring years for its accomplishment, except at the cost of geteral ruin. For, if we were to devote half, or ven one fourth, of our available labor in any year to this work, the resulting scarcity and dearness of food, decrease of exports, increase of imports, and consequent universal pressure of debt, would force balf the property of the country into the legal mill, to be ground out by lawyers, judges and sheriffs into much toll and little grist. New railroads across the prairies, new dwellings, new fences, new wheat-fields, roads on either side, are excellent things in their season; but they cannot readily be made to pay for the Sugar, Iron, Cloth, Silks, Wares, &c., that we are constantly and heavily purchasing from abroad. And if teo many of us insist on building railroads and houses, digging wells and making fences, calculating that the increased value thus given to our property will enable us to pay our debts at any time, or, better still, to postpone such payment to a more convenient season, we expose ourselves to a sore and perhaps a ruinous disappointment. Our estates may be intrinsically enhanced by more than the outlay thus made; but if the process involves the operators in debt to their nearest merchants, these to the City jobbers and importers, and these in turn to European manufacturers and exporters, why then we are spinning a rope which necessity or apprehension may induce the Banks of France and England to pull at any time, with a moral certainty of involving us in general pecuniary wreck

Is this hard to understand ! Bear in mind that it is not a question of what we would do, but what we safely can do. This City has been called to stand a very heavy European drain of specie for two menths past, and has stood it very well. It is by no means exhausted; but we should not relish a steady call for Two or Three Millions of coin per week henceforward until the next Cotton crop becomes available. Yet such a drain there must be if we devote too large a proportion of our labor to works of permanent utility but which do not minister to our immediate needs of food, clothing, &c. If we could this year increase the aggregate value of our railroads, farms, dwellings, stores, mills, &c., to the value of One Thousand Millions of Dollars, we should achieve a great and good work; but we should probably break half our business men and starve many of our poor by the operation. Let us go ahead, by all means; but let us be sure that we are not running down hill so vehemently as to break our necks when we bring up at the

Now, friends who have your hands full of quarter-sections and corner-lots in the West, let us understand each other. If your lands are paid for, and you "owe no man anything," it is all right, and you are at perfect liberty to value your quartersections at \$50 per sere and your corner-lots at \$5,000 each. Possibly, they may command these prices in time, if you hold on; and if they don't, the loss is your own affair, not ours. But to those who are holding on to more lands than they mean ever to cultivate, while owing upon those lands and berrowing at usurious rates to buy more, we say, Gentlemen, there is great danger of a financial crash; and, if there be one, you will have produced it; if it be avoided, you deserve no credit for the escape. If the money market grows tighter and tighter, bear in mind that you, and such as you, have caused and are causing the stringency. If the Banks are impelled to rigorous contraction, the fault will be yours; if they should be driven to suspension, it will be because you have borrowed their money, invested it where Bank loans should never be invested, and cannot return it new that it is wanted. If you hear blockheads cursing European capitalists for drawing away our specie, remember that they could not do it if you had not run us in debt abroad. Banks never curtail their leans when they can avoid it; they never break unless some one has borrowed their funds who can't or won't repay them; they never suspend when solvent unless their solvent customers have preceded them in the same course. And if a fresh Commercial Revulsion should soon overtake usand we write in the hope of averting it by drawing easonable attention to the danger-its main causes will be an excessive importation of Foreign Fabrics and inordinate Speculations in Western lands. These causes are twins. Our successive Tariff reductions bave discouraged and depressed Home Manufactures, compelling thousands of Eastern citizens and laborers to seek new homes in the West: and the land speculations thus stimulated have in turn impelled larger Importations, so that our Debt to Europe has rapidly increased and is every hour increasing. How this will end, we do not predict; but we feel sure that it cannot go on ferever. Meantime, out of debt is out of danger; and, while few of us can free ourselves at once, we entreat all to consider whether this is or can be a proper time for going in deeper and deeper. Individuals will each act on his own judgment; but we tell those who are expecting to buy lands or build Railroads with money borrowed in our Atlactic cities, that they are doomed to disappointment. The money is not here; and, even if it were here, it is needed to pay our debts. Money is relatively more abundant to-day in St. Louis. Dubuque or St. Paul than it is in New-York; and it is not likely to be more plentiful here until the West sends us more grain and meat and fewer the facts were otherwise; but this is the sober

THE COURT OF APPEALS closed its term at a late hour on Friday evening. The most important case decided by it, after that of Mayor Wood against the New Police Act, was that of the North American Trust Company, involving about One Millien and a Half of Dollars. The import of the ruling in these cases (says The Atlas) is that the claims of foreign creditors are established, with slight medifications, and the million trust, also the first half-million trust, which secured these foreign creditors, are declared valid. The following resolutions were adopted by the Court:

1. The million and half-million trusts sanctioned in the pleadings and proofs are not void under the 8th section of the statute "to prevent the insolvency of moneyed corporations." (I R. S., 591.)

2. The said trusts are not void under the 9th section to the Court that

2. The said trusts are not void under the 9th section of said statute, it being the opinion of the Court that they were not made with intent to give a preference to particular creditors over other creditors.

3. The trusts are not void under the statute (2 R. S., 135, sec. 1) on the ground that they were made for the use of the North American Trust and Banking Company, it being the opinion of the Court that the statute applies only to conveyances, &c., primarily for the use of the grantor, and not to instruments for other and active purposes, where the reservations to the grantor are incidental and partial.

4. The said trusts were not made with intent to hinder, delay, or defraud creditors, and therefore they are not void on that ground.

5. The North American Trust and Banking Company had power to borrow money, and prior to the 3d

ny had power to borrow money, and prior to the 3d day of June, 1840, banking associations could lawfally day of June, 1840, Danking associations could lawfully issue time paper to secure a debt for moneys loaned, with or without the corporate seal—provided such paper was not intended or calculated to circulate as money; and the trust bonds in the two trusts were not of a description falling within this proviso.

6. Prior to said 3d of June, 1840, the said trust houds were issued and pledged to Pelman Maximum.

of a description falling within this proviso.

6. Prior to said 3d of June, [840, the said trust boads were issued and pledged to Palmer, McKillop, Dent & Co. in London, to secure their debt and future advancts, with power to sell the same according to the original design of the trust. Such pledge was valid, and it entitles the Palmers, and others, still holding 377 of the million and 180 of the half-million bends, under the same, to the benefit of the two trusts along with other bondholders.

7. The said bonds, when so issued and pledged, and when portions of the same were sold, were English contracts, and the loans or advances procured on the sale of 439 of them belonging to the million trust were not usurious by the then existing law of England, being exempted from the usury laws of that country by statute of 2d and 3d Victoria, chap. 37.

8. Even if said loans upon the 439 bonds were usurious, the appellant, as Receiver, representing as he does the Corporation, is prohibited by the statute of this State, passed in 1856, chap. 172, from setting up the usury in these cases in any stage thereof.

9. The holders of the said 499 bonds are therefore entitled to share in the benefit of the million trust.

10. The loan nominally of \$250,000 procured from the Philadelphia Banks was a Pennsylvania contract, and although it may have been usurious, nevertheless beach the of the state of the state the contract was inoperative

and although it may have been usurious, nevertheless by the law of that State the contract was inoperative only for the excess of interest over six per cent, the

and although it may have been usurious, nevertheless by the law of that State the contract was inoperative only for the excess of interest over six per cent, the lawful interest.

11. The pledge of the 270 half-million bonds to said Banks was valid although the twelve certificates of deposit, amounting to \$250,000, issued by said Company were prohibited by the statute of May 14, 1840, which took effect June 3. 1840, it being the opinion of the Court that the intention and legal effect of the pledge were to secure the payment of the money loaned, and it being also the opinion of the Court that the alleged veidness of the certificates of deposit issued for the repayment of such loan does not affect anything else in the contract.

12. The assignees of the said Philadelphia Banks have therefore a right to share in the benefit of the half-nillion trust, as holders of the said 270 bonds.

13. The Messrs. Holfords & Co. have a right to share in the million trust as pledgees and holders of 24 of the bonds in that trust.

14. The general account of Palmer, McKillop, Dent & Co. against the North American Trust and Banking Company, including the advances made by them to take up the Davie Bills, so called, constitutes a legal and valid debt, to be reduced however by computing interest at 5 per cent only, instead of 7 per cent, and by striking out the commissions on the sale of so many of the million bonds as they themselves purchased.

DECISIONS—Judgment affirmed with costs.—Fairchild at. Ordensburgh. Clayton and Rome Rairoad; Steel agt. same; Reeves agt. Hamphreys; Holmes agt. Brown; Reeves agt. Post; Chency agt. Arnold; Hegan agt. Law, Voorhies agt. Well; Carll agt. Hart; Gillett agt. Van Rensedaer; Moore agt. Cockroit; Olocit agt. Corning; Ruggles agt. Burrell, Herring agt. Hoppock; Ransom agt. The New-York and Erie Railread Company; Bruce agt. St. John; City of Buffalo agt. St. John; City of Buffalo agt. St. John; City of Buffalo; Mygatt agt. Wilhiebonse; The Fire Depriment, New-York agt. Wright, American Transporation

Reargument ordered - Wood sgt. Dewey; McKyning agt.

Reargument ordered --Wood agt. Dewey; McKyling agt. Bull; White art. Haight.
Judgment reserved without costs, and judgment rendered for identify, with leave to defendant to answer without payment of oster-Dismond agt. Bridges.
Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event.
-Robinson agt. Wiley: Cotvin agt. Baker: Fort Edward sydort Miller Plankroad Company agt. Paine: Story agt. Colling of Cumber agt. Granite Insurance Company; White agt. Baileck; Thomas agt. Hubbell; Durnis agt. Ferguson; Stevens agt. derrinas: Hibberdegt. New-York and Erie Raifroad Company; infield agt. Hatmaker; Haisey agt. Linseburgh; Moseley agt. Moseley.

Moseley. Judyment reversed with costs and judyment rendered for plain-tiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs.—Prindle ast. Coruthers, Rider ast. Pond. Judyment of General Term reversed and of Special Term af-Armed, without costs of the appeal.—Küpatrick agt. Johnson.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

DEATH OF HON. W. L. MARCY. Ballston, Saturday, July 4, 1857.

The Hon. William L. Marcy was found in his room to-day, at noon, quite dead. He appeared to be in his usual good health this morning. We have not heard any cause assigned for his sudden ALBANY, July 5, 1857.

Governor Marcy's funeral will, it is expected, take place here on Wednesday, on which occasion there will be a grand military display. His remains will be brought down from Ballston to-morrow in charge of John N. Wilder, esq., and Mr. Delavan. THE ANNIVERSARY IN WASHINGTON, &c.

Washington, July 5.

Here remarkable quietness, order and sobriety prevailed in the celebration of the anniversary, and not a Single 10w or casualty is reported to have occurred.

The news of Governor Marcy's death spread a gloom

THE CELEBRATION IN BOSTON.

THE CELEBRATION IN BOSTON.

Boston, July 5, 1857.

There was a melancholy termination to the celebration of the Fourth of July in Boston, which otherwise was fully equal in patriotic display to any that has preceded it. The weather was delightful, and, as usual, the city was througed with crowds from the country. As the display of fireworks was progressing on the Common in the evening, the mortar used for throwing shell rockets burst killing George F. Tawker. throwing shell rockets burst killing George F. Tewkes-bury, formerly harbor-master, and a highly respected citizen; Ara L. Libby, cabinetmaker; Patrick Cook, citizen; Ara L. Libby, cabinetmaker; Patrick Cook, an employee of Hovey & Co., the pyrotechnists, and a boy named John McMahon. Wiseman Marshall, the tragedian, and John W. Robinson were badly injured, but not fatally. This sad disaster terminated the pyrotechnie display abruptly.

At Swampcoll, Henry Scales and William Draper were dangerously injured by the bursting of a cannon, and a man was killed in Somerville from the same cause. At the Eastern Depot a man named Manning was run over by the cars and killed.

was un over by the cars and killed.

The day was celebrated in Portland, New-Bedford, and Fall River, with unusual spirit and to the entire satisfaction of citizens and visitors. At Fall River a mammoth clam bake was partaken of by about two

thousand persons.

The balloon ascension here yesterday, made by the Messis. Wise, was perfectly successful.

THE FOURTH AT PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 4, 1857.
The Fourth has passed here very quietly and without any public display of any kind.
The Democrats held a meeting in Independence Square this morning. The attendance was small and the proceedings rather spiritless. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Forney. THE ANNIVERSARY IN BALTIMORE.

THE ARNIVERSARY IN BALTIMORE, July 5, 1857.
Yesterday was unusually quiet for the Fourth. Whad no serious disturbances. A man named Robe Frazer killed a German in a tavern row, and twelfidren were accidentally and fatally shot by the careless use of fire arms. careless use of fire-arms.

THE ANNIVERSARY AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 5, 1857.

The Fourth was celebrated here with unusual display. The oration by Dr. Sears, President of Brown University, and the Poem by John F. Tobey, were of high order. Two balloon ascensions were made from here, one by Mr. King of Philadelphia, and another by Mr. Allan of Providence. Both were quite successful. The aeronauts descended safely in about two hours.

A young man parced Here.

A young man named Henry Dean was instantly killed on the morning of the Fourth at Attleborough by the bursting of a cannen.

BURNING OF A WOOLBN MILL. The Woolen Mill of the Troy Woolen Company at Albia was destroyed by fire this evening. The loss amounts to \$40,000 or \$50,000, and the insurance in the Manhattan, Ætna, Hartford, Howard and Washington Companies' offices to \$30,000.

FATAL AFFRAY AT NEW-BEDFORD, MASS. Arrival Al Arvivalette, and Arvivalette,

FOREIGN TRADE OF BOSTON.

PROVIDENCE, July 4.—PRINTING CLOTHS.—The Journal reports the rules of the week to be 55,000 pieces. Wood is taken at tair prices as fast as it is received; pulled Wools are firm; the stock is light, but large quantities of fleeces will soon be received from the West; sales for the week 25,000 fb. Corron is firm, with sales of about 2,000 bales at full prices, with a tendency

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE LEBANON. The steamer Lebanon, from Havre, arrived yester day, by which we have news from the Continent to the 23d of June, three days later than that received by the Nisgara. We have also the full report of the

debate in the British Parliament, on the 20th of June,

on the bombardment of Greytown, a brief telegraphic

notice of which was contained in the Niagara's sum-We have three days later news from Europe, by the arrival of the new steamer Lebanon, bringing us files of the Paris papers up to the 23d of June.

The elections had closed in France. The laboring classes in Paris had exhibited much interest in the election, which was understood to have been favorable to the government candidates. The results had not been definitely ascertained. The Mayors of manicipalities generally had issued proclamations in support of the official candidates.

The electors of France numbered over ten millions.

M. Armand Jailoz, a lawyer, one of the two brothers authors of the "General and Technical Dictionary of Legislation, of Dectrine and of Jurisprudence,

had died at Paris. The Belgian Minister at Constantinople had received his passports, on account of certain intrigues in the elections of the municipalities, in which he is said to

have participated. ave participated.

The House of Commons was occupied with the contested election for Rochdale, which had developed some curious incidents. The petition against the sitwitnesses had been bribed to depart for New-Orleans. This person, Abraham Rothwell, being called to the bar of the House, admitted that he had been offered £50 to go to America, but had thought the sum too

The workmen employed by the Transatlantic Telegraph Company had commenced at Woolwich, on the 19th of June, the embarkation of the cable. Thirtyone miles of it had been placed on board the British

ship-of-war Agamemnon.

The manufacture of the cable was nearly com pleted. Its total length was to be 2,550 miles.

Hugh James Caraeron, late Director General of he Royal British Bank-a swindling concern-who had fled from justice, had been arrested at Lausanne Other arrests had also been telegraphed to England. It was expected that all the Directors would be arrested in the course of a day or two.

The Spanish Senate continues the discussion of the preject of law on Parliamentary reform. The Cortes. awaiting the projects of law on public instruction and on the press, which were daily expected, continued the discussion of the law on the high roads. A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid, on the 20th of

June, says: "Spain is determined to make herself respected by

Spain has opened telegraphic conferences with Por-

tugal.

The people were more occupied with the elections than with the operations of the Bourse. London, June 20-2 o'clock .- Console for account

Paris Bourse, June 22-2 o'clock .- The market has been very firm with an upward tendency. Threes

were in demand at from 68f. 63c. to 68f. 75c.; Mobilies improved from 1,165f. to 1,180f.; Lyons, 2,492f. 50c. te 1,500f.; and Austrian, 642f. 50c. to 606£ 25c. The other shares quoted as on Saturday. Southern from 772f. 50c. to 775f. A telegraphic dispatch has been published by the Sub-Prefect of Pau, announcing that the treaty had been signed with the Southern Railway Company for the Pyrenean lines.

It was rumored that the Bank of France was about reduce its rate of discount in a few days. Native Sugar was quoted at 188 2-189; Haiti Coffee

at 2f. 60c. @2f. 75c., and Mocha at 2f. 90c. @3f. 70c. In London, on the 20th of June, the English funds were firm: Consolidated, 931 @931, on time, and 981 for cash; New 3 P cents, 93.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF GREYTOWN.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF GREYTOWN.

In the House of Commons, June 19, Lord C. Hamilton rose to ask what steps her Majesty's Government had taken to obtain compensation for the British subjects residing at Greytown when that town was bombarded in 1854; and if it would lay upon the table of the House copies of the communications that had taken place on the subject with the Government of the United States. He said some persons in New-York formed a company called the Transit Company. This Company obtsined on certain terms a piece of land which speedily became covered with buildings. Not content with this piece of land, they were constantly asking for large grants, though they refused to fulfill the conditions on which the first piece of land was granted. It appeared that the Government at Washington appointed a gentleman to represent them at Greytown, and this gentleman was connected with the Cempany. The consequence was, that he was constantly promoting squabble between the Company and the local authorities, and he went so far on one occasion as to withdraw from the local authorities a person who had committed a murder. The authorities had no power to resist the encroachments of the Company and they are they resigned expressed that the Company and they resigned expressed that the Company and they resigned expressed the Company and they are resigned expressed the Company and they are resigned expressed the Company and the conditions are resigned expressed the Company and the resigned expressed the Company and the resigned expressed the Company and the resigned expressed the resigned expres person who had committed a murder. The authorities had no power to resist the encroachments of the Company, and they resigned en masse, and requested the British Consul to carry on the Government. The Americans then busied themselves with getting up cases of grievance. These were not submitted to arbitration, but the ipse dixit of the American was taken, and claims of compensation were made for alleged injuries to American property. The lead of alleged injuries to American property. The local authorities could only remonstrate, and the American Consul said that he had referred the matter to the Government at Washington. Nothing was heard of this reference till on the 12th of July, 1854, an armed corvette arrived in front of this town, and the did not pay \$4,000 within twenty-four hours, the town would be bombarded. The authorities drew up a

protest, as did the British Vice-Consul, and these protests were sent on board the corvette. Within the tests were sent on board the corvette. Within the twenty-four hours, however, the corvette began to bombard the place, and continued so to do until they had fired 250 to 300 shells into this unresisting

they had fired 250 to 300 shells into this unresiding bown. Not content with that, the captain landed a body of men, who destroyed what remained of the town, and among other property, set fire to the residence of the English Vice-Consul, who had it flag friggs at the time. This account was not from British residents only, but the French and Italian residents only, but the French and Italian residents only, but the French and Italian residents of the state ernment rested upon that principle of international law to which be (the noble Viscount) had adverted—their right, namely, to take those measures which, in their judgment, they deemed necessary, and they determined not to give any compensation even to their own citizens. He was not aware whether any demand had been actually made by the subjects of the other powers, but it was known that they did not mean to give any compensation to the French, German, Spaniards, or persons of any other nation who were settled at Greytown at the time of the bombardment. Her Majesty's Government, acting therefore under the advice of those who were competent to give an opinion, and acting also in accordance with their own opinion of international law, were not prepared to insist upon compensation for these who were unfortunate enough to have suffered from the bombardment. The noble Viscount then proceeded to appeal to Sir D. Norreys not to press a motion which he had on the paper, with reference to the proceedings in Committee of Supply. It was the intention of the Government to divide the vote into three parts, which would enable them to adopt a better classification of the items. In future years they would endeavor to frame the estimates so as to obvite the difficulties which had arisen. If that was not found to succeed, it would then be open to the House to consider whether they could not devise a plan more calculated to give facilities to gentlemen who might wish to make bijections. At all events he trusted that they would not, without due deliberation, alter those forms of their proceedings, which were part and parcel of the system of conducting the business of the House (Hear).

Lord Lovaine said the noble Viscount might be right in the legal exposition he had given of this Greytown case; but it was the first time in the history of civilization that one nation should suddenly attack and the time in a state of profound poace. At the time the

town case; but it was the first time in the history of civilization that one nation should suddenly attack and destroy the property of another, with which it was at the time in a state of profound peace. At the time the attack was made on the house of the English Cosult the British flag was flying, and the house was destroyed with the perfect knowledge that it was under the protection of that flag [Hear, hear]. Certainly the language of the Government in this matter was very different from that they had held with reference to the Chinese dispute [Hear, hear]. It was however, a remarkable circumstance that whenever a power with which we happened to have a quarrel was feeble; the Government manifested plenty of intention to risdicate the national honor; but when the power was really one which we respected, somehow or other a very different course was adopted [Hear].

Mr. Roebuck could not help remembering the castigation to which he was subjected on a recent occasion by the coble Lord for hinting that the subble Lord's Government had a tendency to bully the wast and to be subservient to the strong. But what did he noble Lord say now? He had put forward a plantic but had been calcinized under the protection? The fact of the cition of England. But what did he mean by had word "protection?" He said that we were bound to protect Greytown against occupation or conquest by foreign power, but that we ought to allow any foreign power, but that we ought to allow any foreign power, but that we ought to allow any foreign power, but that we ought to allow any foreign power, but that we ought to allow any foreign power, but that we ought to allow any foreign power, but that we ought to allow any foreign power, but that we ought to allow any foreign power, but that we ought to allow any foreign power, but that we ought to allow any foreign power, but that we ought to allow any foreign power, but the was a part of the Mosquito traitory. On a late occasion we had asserted our right immunities of England was over them, conized th (Cheers). Surely, if ever there was a flagrant cain which we had been subservient to the strong, was this [Cheers]. The noble lord said that the bardment was a cruel proceeding. It was more was a cruel dishonesty on the part of the America Government; but were we to allow our subjects to be